

to in the notes, and mention made of the reason which rendered the performance at such a time imperative.

6. BODIES THAT ARE FROZEN.—If the body is frozen, it is to be brought into a warm room, and the examination is not to be proceeded with until the parts are sufficiently thawed. The employment of warm water or other warm materials for expediting the thawing is not advisable.

7. TRANSPORT OF DEAD BODIES.—In moving the dead body in any way, and particularly in moving it from place to place, the greatest care must be taken to avoid applying any great pressure to any portion of it; and the large cavities should be kept as nearly as possible in a horizontal position.

II—PROCEEDINGS AT POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

8. THE JUDICIAL OBJECTS OF THE EXAMINATION.—Those charged with making the examination should keep their attention fixed upon the judicial objects in view, and all things which are subservient to these objects must be investigated with minuteness and completeness.

Anything that appears important must be noted down in a minute book, which will be provided on application to the Secretary of the Board.

9. DUTIES OF THOSE CHARGED WITH THE EXAMINATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE ASCERTAINING OF PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE CASE.—It is the duty of those charged with the examination, in cases where it appears to them to be requisite, before the examination is commenced, to request the magistrate for permission to inspect the place where the body was found, and ascertain the position which it occupied, and also to examine the clothes which were found on the deceased.

10. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.—In all cases in which a chemical examination is necessary, the directions issued by the Chemist of the Board (Prof. Ledoux, Chapel Hill,*) should be strictly followed.

*See page 24.